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CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

FOR JULY. 1813.

THIS month is distinguished by the number of occultations by the Moon, which take place in it. There are six; and one of them is of a star of the first magnitude, star Regulus, the first of the Lion. A conjunction between Jupiter and Venus, would amuse very much our evening walks, if they were not so near the horizon at sun-set; for they are below Mercury.

On the 1st, the Moon is seen, in the evening, under the first of the Lion, directing her course to it; and at twenty-eight minutes past nine, her eastern limb touches it; the star being seven minutes and fifty seconds south of the centre. It remains covered till thirteen minutes and a quarter past ten, when it emerges at the distance of nine minutes south of the centre. The occultation takes place when the Moon and star are in west-by-north, and only about eight degrees above the horizon.

On the 5th, the Moon is to the east of the five stars in triangle of the Virgin.

On the 8th, the Moon is on the meridian at eighteen minutes past eight in the evening, being between the third and seventh of the Balance. The former star she passed at three minutes past seven; and the latter star suffers an occultation at forty-three minutes past eleven. On immersion, the star is ten minutes forty seconds south of the Moon's centre, and it emerges at thirty-three minutes past midnight, being then ten minutes forty seconds south of the centre.

On the 11th, the Moon is on the meridian at thirty-nine minutes past ten; and, before she sets, two occultations take place; the first is of the first twelfth of the Archer, which is covered by the eastern limb of the Moon, at fifty-eight minutes and a quarter past ten; the star being eight minutes and three quarters south of the centre, and it emerges at seven minutes and forty seconds past midnight, the star being then seven minutes and a quarter south of the centre. The second twelfth suffers an occultation before that of the first is over. This commences at three minutes and a half past midnight, the star being twelve minutes north of the centre, and it ends at fifty minutes and a half past midnight, the star being twelve minutes and twenty seconds north of the centre.

On the 13th, the Moon is on the meridian at twenty-eight minutes past eleven, being in the head of the Archer, having Saturn below her, a little to the east, whom she passes about sun-rise. To the east of her is the sixteenth of the Archer, which, lying so directly in her course, must suffer an occultation.

On the 13th, is full Moon, at twenty-four minutes past two in the afternoon. In the evening, she rises soon after Saturn, and the two first stars of the Goat; being between them and the planet; and her recess from the planet, and progress to a point under the two stars, may amuse the evening traveller, who will notice, also, Mars, on the opposite side to her from Saturn. On the 14th, she rises under the two first stars of the Goat, Saturn being considerably to the west of her; and Mars follows her, but not for some time. In her progress, she covers a small star, called the numerical nineteenth of the Goat.

On the 23d, the Moon rises in the morning under the Pleiades, directing her course through the Hyades; and on the 27th is new Moon, at forty-three minutes past two in the afternoon; at which time, there is an eclipse of the Sun, not visible to the inhabitants of this island. The Sun is centrally eclipsed on the meridian, at nearly two minutes before three, in that part of the earth whose longitude is forty-four degrees thirty-four minutes west, and latitude seventeen degrees and fifty minutes south.

Mercury is an evening planet, being at his greatest elongation on the 31st; he is only between seven and eight degrees above the horizon at sun-set. Notwithstanding the brightness of the sky, the keen astronomer will see him, soon after, in west-by-north. The Moon passes him on the 29th.

Venus is an evening star, within a degree of Mercury, on the 1st, and with him,

then, too near the Sun to be visible ; and, during the whole month, nearer to the Sun than he is. Consequently, nothing but her superior brightness will bring her to the notice of any one. The Moon passes her on the 28th.

Mars is on the meridian at nearly half past two on the morning of the 1st, and at one on the 20th. Saturn is considerably to the west of him. The Moon passes him on the 15th.

Jupiter is an evening star, and will at first be seen, after sun-set, near the horizon, in west-north-west ; but the Sun gains upon him every day ; so that he will soon be lost in the superior splendour of its beams. The Moon passes him on the 28th.

Saturn is on the meridian at nearly half an hour before one in the morning of the 1st, and at eleven minutes past eleven at night of the 19th. The Moon passes him on the 13th.

Herschell is on the meridian at three-quarters past eight in the evening of the 1st, and at twenty-four minutes past seven on the 19th. The Moon passes him on the 8th.

Friend's Evening Amusements.

ERRATA.

Page 385, col. 1st, line 19 from the top of the page, for *Bengamin*, read *Benjamin*.

Page 435, col. 1st, 4th line from the top of the page, for "higgling from time for the conversion, &c.," read "higgling from time to time for the conversion, &c."

Page 447, col. 2d, 6th line from the top of the page, in the "Ode to Morning," for "sullen *tone*," read "sullen *toll*."